

The Sun.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1880.

Amusements Today.
Daly's Theatre.—The Trial of the Pyramids.
Hayes's Theatre.—The Pyramids.
Harold's Theatre.—The Pyramids.
Madison Square Theatre.—The Pyramids.
Metropolitan Theatre.—The Pyramids.
New York Theatre.—The Pyramids.
Old Edwards Theatre.—The Pyramids.
Union Square Theatre.—The Pyramids.
Wallack's Theatre.—The Pyramids.
Winter Theatre.—The Pyramids.

Advertising Rates.
 Ordinary Advertisements, per line, 10 cents.
 Large type, per line, 15 cents.
 Business notices, per line, 5 cents.
 Special notices, per line, 10 cents.
 Reading notices, per line, 10 cents.
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FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are earnestly working for the reform of the National Government. Through the Presidential campaign of 1880, the Sun will give a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. It will also give a full and complete account of the campaign of 1880, and will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are earnestly working for the reform of the National Government.

To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we commend the circulation of the Weekly Sun. It will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are earnestly working for the reform of the National Government. It will also give a full and complete account of the campaign of 1880, and will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are earnestly working for the reform of the National Government.

The Truth Precisely.

From a Speech by THOMAS A. HENRICKS, at Marion, Indiana.
 Garfield's nomination means the endorsement and approval in the most positive and offensive manner possible of the Presidential fraud of 1876. He had more to do with it than any other man. And was the only man who endorsed toward it a double return. After the election Garfield went to New Orleans by request of Gen. Grant, without authority of law, as a partisan. He went there to assist his party in making up a case, and after his return to Washington, of all his associates he was the only man who took his seat upon the Electoral Commission. By every sentiment of fair play he should have been excluded from the jury box. By his own sworn statement of what he did in New Orleans, Garfield had charge of the returns from West Feliciana Parish. In one of the inner rooms of Packard's Custom House he hid his work, examined the affidavits, and when they were not sufficiently full, he prepared or had prepared additional interrogatories to bring them within the rules adopted by the Returning Board. The testimony, so received by Garfield, went back to the Returning Board, and the result was that West Feliciana with its Democratic majority was thrown out. In Washington, Garfield's vote was that Congress could not go behind the returns thus made. As agent for his party he helped to make returns by manipulating the evidence; and as jurymen for the nation he held such evidence as conclusive and binding.

New Jersey.

The Republicans of New Jersey have nominated FREDERICK A. POTTS for Governor. They regard him as a strong candidate. This opinion will doubtless be generally accepted in the State. At all events, by repudiating the preposterous pretensions of Gen. KILPATRICK, the party will avoid so crushing a defeat as it would have encountered under the lead of that fussy politician. New Jersey is Democratic to the core. In 1876 it gave TILDEN a majority of 12,445. The year following it re-elected him. All that is necessary to secure an equally overwhelming victory for Gen. HANCOCK is for the Democrats to follow the example of the Republicans, and nominate their strongest man for Governor. The real contest in New Jersey is not over the electoral ticket or the Governor. The intelligent Republicans do not expect to carry either. A Senator in Congress is to be chosen next winter to succeed RANDOLPH, Democrat, whose term will expire in the coming March. Therefore the sharpest struggle in the campaign will be to obtain a majority of the Legislature. In this particular many Republicans claim that the chances are with their party. In addition to this there will be a warm contest in some of the close Congress districts. The delegation in the present House of Representatives consists of four Republicans and three Democrats. Impartial observers believe that in November four Democrats and three Republicans will be chosen.

Garfield's Best Pave ment.

The audacity with which GEN. GARFIELD has denied positive and proven facts, in his attempt to explain away the bribe of \$5,000, which he received for services to be rendered to the Washington Ring, under contract of procuring the wood pavement contract, is one of the extraordinary features of his defence. In the speech addressed to a portion of his constituents in 1874, now revived, enlarged, and circulated by the Republican Congressional Committee, he uses these words:

"But, some one says, 'the pavement was laid out by a committee.' Who told you that? Why, a man that went to Washington to testify, and that had a different payment of his own; he was paid to say that the Government pavement was laid out by a committee. And I am here today to affirm that it is the best wood pavement that was ever laid."

jections to the DE GOLYER & McLELLAN pavement, and to conquer the prejudices that stood against it. He was armed with an argument of one hundred thousand dollars, the most of which went into the pockets of the Ring chiefs. The remaining part was distributed between GARFIELD, PARSONS, and a Rev. BROWN, who, like GARFIELD, united in his own person the professions of jobber and preacher.

GARFIELD knew all about this advisory board, for in the same speech, he referred to them as witnesses to show how fairly the Ring acted in regard to prices for proposed pavements, he says:

"In order to settle that question the pavement they wrote to all the principal cities and found out all the prices paid for pavements in the past, and they found out that the pavement was laid out by a committee. And I am here today to affirm that it is the best wood pavement that was ever laid."

While thus parading this advisory board for a special object, he deliberately suppressed the fact that they had unanimously reported against the DE GOLYER pavement before he was bribed to aid it. He cannot reject his own witness, and that testimony impeaches his integrity. BOSS SHEPHERD had prepared a raid on the Treasury, and he wanted GARFIELD's assistance to carry it out. He was the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and he was the one who was to be bribed to give five thousand dollars to the DE GOLYER contract, and when that was paid GARFIELD became the slave of the Ring, for whose benefit he passed three and a half millions of dollars in six weeks the succeeding winter. This is the whole story in a very small compass, and all the lies, evasions, dodges, and subterfuges of GARFIELD only make it appear more transparent.

With brazen effrontery he told his constituents, "I am here to-day to affirm that it is the best wood pavement that was ever laid." That was on the 19th of September, 1874, when his rottenness had been fully exposed, and the people of Washington and the Treasury had been compelled to pay \$3,500 a yard for what cost less than \$140 a yard.

Gen. GARFIELD made that false statement right in the face, too, of the following official certificate, made public more than a year previously:

"I certify that I have examined a large portion of the pavement laid by the DE GOLYER contract, and I find that it is the best wood pavement that was ever laid."

"I make this statement because I believe it to be a honest and true statement for the interest of the people of the United States."

This is the wood pavement which he affirmed was "the best that was ever laid," and which even the Washington Ring was forced to abandon, and soon after to tear up from the streets because it was worse than worthless as a roadway, and became an obstacle to travel by rotting. With a "fee" of five thousand dollars in his pocket, GARFIELD was perhaps bound to be its champion; but he was not bound to outrage truth in the way he did.

China's New Departure.

The announcement that a merchant steamer bearing the Chinese flag is on her way to San Francisco, viewed in connection with the circular addressed to our Government by the Chinese Ambassador, attests a decided change in the commercial relations of the Middle Empire with other countries. Heretofore the transfer of her staples across the Pacific, or to European ports, has been monopolized by foreigners; but notice is now given that henceforth the merchants of the Flowery Kingdom intend to claim their share of this carrying trade. This move is the culmination of tendencies whose force has long been appreciated by those conversant with the relations of the nation to the merchants in the treaty ports, and with the growth of the native mercantile marine in the Chinese and Indian seas.

No one needs to be told that the day when great and rapid fortunes could be acquired by British or American traders in China has passed away, but the cause of the altered state of things is less generally understood. The vast shrinkage in profits witnessed in the past quarter of a century has been due, perhaps, in some degree, to the competition of French and German houses, whose business has been organized on a less expensive scale, but mainly to the encroachments of native factors, who possess overwhelming advantages in the race for wealth. We must be in mind that even in old times, when the whole of China's commerce with the outside world was controlled by foreigners, all the real work done at the ports of entry was performed by native employees, a Chinese accountant and broker being indispensable features of each English or American house, and constituting, in reality, the mainsprings of the concern. The calculation and appraisal of Chinese coin is of itself a science, in which few Europeans have ever been regarded, or at all events trusted, as experts; while experience has shown that the purchase of Chinese staples can only be confided to a native agent. In view of these facts, it is not surprising to find that the capital was the sole stock in trade of those foreign merchants who at one time made so much money in the treaty ports of the Middle Kingdom. They had no special knowledge of the business they purported to carry on; they were incompetent to buy teas or silks by sample; they could not even count the money with their wares were bought; they could not speak twenty words of Mandarin Chinese, and knew scarcely enough pigeon English to converse with their native clerks. The outcome of this state of things was long ago foretold by shrewd observers, who saw these native accountants and brokers set up in business for themselves, as soon as their savings represented an adequate sum. That these men would underbid and undersell their old employers was a matter of course, owing to the freemasonry which exists among the Chinese trading classes, and to the fact that the running expenses of their establishments would be relatively insignificant. We are far from affirming that the process thus begun has yet been pushed to the wholesale eviction of foreign merchants, but it is certain that the tendency of things is in that direction, and that the Chinese sale of goods on commission in the Chinese market is rapidly passing into native hands. Already the larger Chinese houses have their own correspondents in foreign ports, to whom consignments are made, and by whom orders are forwarded.

From these encroachments on the field once monopolized by foreign merchants, it needed but a step to grasp some portion of the carrying trade. For this purpose it is necessary to supplement the native junks with craft of foreign build, and gradually a large number of European and American shipbuilders and sailing vessels passed under the Chinese flag. It was found that many routes of traffic, or travel, which

could only be operated at a loss by foreigners, might be worked by Chinese companies, whose expenses are much lighter, and who are satisfied with relatively small returns. The result is that a considerable and fast increasing share of the carrying trade along the eastern and southeastern coasts of Asia, between Yokohama on the north and Calcutta on the south, is already in Chinese hands. This will appear from the statistics showing the movement of shipping in the treaty ports. In 1873 there were 29,928 entries and clearances of vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 13,445,000, at these harbors, not including the mass of native junks, of which no record is made at the Custom Houses. Out of the total return, we find British shipping credited with 9,973 entries and clearances, with a combined tonnage of 7,439,000. The next place is filled, not by Germany, or France, or the United States, but by Chinese shipping; that is, vessels of foreign type owned by Chinese sailing under the Chinese flag, with a total of 4,326,000, and clearances at a tonnage of 4,326,000. To this must be added a special junk trade of 1,692 craft, having an aggregate capacity of 120,000 tons; these junks, of course, being built and owned by Chinese, but sailing under special license and paying their duties like foreign vessels. In other words, supposing there had been 100 trips of all kinds of vessels engaged in the coast and foreign trade of China for 1873, British ships would have monopolized 47 of those trips, 20 trips would be assigned to all other foreign nationalities, while 33 trips would have been made by Chinese-owned ships of foreign build, or licensed junks.

In view of the progress which we see had been attained two years ago, the present advance of the Chinese seems intelligible enough. If native merchants can save money by forwarding goods under their own flag to Tokyo or Rangoon, why should they not go further and send their ships across the Pacific to San Francisco, or through the Suez Canal to Marseilles and London? Their recent experience in the carrying trade along more than 3,000 miles of the coast of Asia has demonstrated the perfect feasibility of their transporting a large part of their own teas and silks to foreign countries in vessels owned and operated by native capitalists. Undoubtedly the Chinese in the field of transoceanic transport will result in a signal lowering of freights, but we do not imagine that foreign consumers of Chinese staples will make any complaint on that score.

We observe that the circular of the Chinese Minister, CHIN LAN PHU, reiterates the objection often raised at Peking to the exercise of judicial functions by merchant consuls. The common practice of conferring Consular powers on foreign traders is open to grave objections on abstract grounds, but it is particularly offensive to the Chinese, because antagonistic to their sharp classification of rulers and ruled. In the Middle Kingdom an official is a very different creature from the masses over whom he presides in authority. He has distinguished himself from the crowd, first by his literary, and secondly by his administrative ability; whereas a merchant is popularly supposed to grovel in the lowest intellectual stratum, busied only with degrading calculations of profit and loss. Indeed, the easy and familiar, not to say equal, terms upon which foreign officials and foreign traders mingle in social life, present an insupportable stigma to the Chinese mind. Besides, as we have said, there is an abstract impropriety in the bestowal of Consular posts which involve judicial duties on members of the mercantile class. In view of these considerations, it is not surprising that the Minister CHIN LAN PHU insists, it is neither arbitrary nor denied for a Chinese official to sit on the bench with a merchant Consul, who may have been fined for smuggling the day before, or who, in his mercantile capacity, may perhaps be personally interested in the case at issue.

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to be somewhere about the 50,000,000 it was expected to reach.

"A Dead Cock in the Pit."

Several years ago the editor of the *Utica Herald* was a Republican member of Congress. He was in the House during the investigation of Gen. GARFIELD's transaction with OAKES AMES. He formed his judgment of GARFIELD's guilt with every facility for getting at the truth of the matter. Congressman ROBERTS's judgment was that GARFIELD was bribed. In his newspaper he expressed this opinion, and called loudly on the Republican party to cast off the unfaithful servant. In the classic phraseology employed by Uticans, he styled GARFIELD "a dead cock in the pit."

We have reprinted some of the remarks about GARFIELD's case which the Hon. ELLIS H. ROBERTS of the *Utica Herald* made in 1873. They are very interesting. Mr. ROBERTS was strongly of the opinion that public interests required the repudiation of COLFAX and GARFIELD by the Republican party. "For heaven's sake!" he said, in the classic Utica way, "let us bury our dead out of sight, that they may not offend the public nostrils."

Since Gen. GARFIELD was nominated at Chicago the Hon. ELLIS H. ROBERTS has stood in a deplorable attitude. He can say no word in praise of the character of the Republican candidate for President without giving the lie to the deliberate expression of his own opinion at the time of the scandal. Some of his Democratic neighbors ridicule Mr. ROBERTS in his present plight. Others maliciously try to make his position even more uncomfortable than it is. Not long ago the Democrats of Utica endeavored to procure the repudiation in the *Herald* of Mr. ROBERTS's remarks on GARFIELD in 1873 by paying for their insertion as an advertisement at the usual rates. Mr. ROBERTS, in his country room, was forced to decline the paragraphs which he had written as editor, on the ground that they were improper matter to print in the *Utica Herald*, even as an advertisement.

Types of these opposite schools are well illustrated in Gen. Hancock and Gen. Sheridan. When the former was appointed to the command of the Fifth Military District he issued his celebrated Order No. 40, in which he said:

In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and to destroy opposition to lawful authority. In peace, however, the civil authorities are to be maintained, and the civil administration is to be maintained, and the civil administration is to be maintained.

The Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING's friends seem to wish to have it clearly understood that the Senator intends to take the stump for CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Republican candidate for Vice-President.

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DIFFERENT SCHOOLS OF SOLDIERY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The reconstruction measures were invented by the Republican leaders to subordinate the whites to the blacks, and to put the South in the hands of the Federal Government. The measures were put in force, and the South was put in the hands of the Federal Government. The measures were put in force, and the South was put in the hands of the Federal Government.

To carry out this partisan policy the employment of force became a necessity. The measures were put in force, and the South was put in the hands of the Federal Government. The measures were put in force, and the South was put in the hands of the Federal Government.

Resulting from this anomalous condition of things, the army was used, and became a part of the political machine, under laws enacted by Congress to tie the hands of Andrew Johnson. Grant was General of the Army, with his headquarters at the White House, and under Grant as President. Invested with extraordinary powers, and protected by the Executive and by extreme majorities in Congress, some of the military commanders exercised their authority brutally, and augmented the sufferings of a people already by the distresses of civil war, and unable to resist the oppression harder to bear than war's worst privations.

Another class of commanders revolted against these outrages, but were powerless except in local spheres of action, and when not found in full sympathy with the Administration and with Congress were removed to frontier posts, or were driven into the hands of their enemies by Indian tribes. They were in a minority of the army, but manfully asserted their convictions of duty whenever a proper opportunity was presented.

Two schools of these opposite schools are well illustrated in Gen. Hancock and Gen. Sheridan. When the former was appointed to the command of the Fifth Military District he issued his celebrated Order No. 40, in which he said:

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NEW YORK'S SHOP GIRLS.